Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT 20, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 38.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,

AT ITHICA, N. Y., ON THE 7TH INST.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: That there should be a Free Government founded upon this continent wherein no kingcraft should bear sway, and where the people themselves should be sovereign, our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. They staked all upon a great issue, and stood the hazard of the die. They asserted the great, the simple, and the sublime truth that men were created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; and that among their rights were life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—After having evolved that great idea, so easily understood by all, they marched barefoot over frozen ground that they might establish and defend and maintain the liberty and freedom that they had asserted. Go back with me to the history of that great period—not merely in the history of this continent, but in the history of the world, such as man has never seen—and there we find that they laid the foundations of this Government broad and deep, and adorned it with all the learning and statesmanship of modern times, and especially taught that man is a sovereign being. They denied the impious divine right of kings; they alleged and maintained that every people should govern themselves. And, after having asserted this truth, they went forward upon the world's wide sea to establish the great experiment—it was an experiment and hope to them; it is realization and fruition to us. The great fact has been established, and it sped far beyond what they had anticipated or imagined. The little cloud gave the sound of abundance of rain. The sparse colonies that struggled along upon the Atlantic slope have grown to be more than thirty free and prosperous States, not by any means confined to the limits which even those great men and greater minds believed would be prescribed, leaped over the Mississippi, which had been established as a westerly boundary, scared the eagle from his crag on the Rocky Mountains, and have only paused where the Pacific's wave rolls on the golden sands of California; on the north and east it stretches to the limits of monarchy, and has gone down to the south where tropical breezes breathe their gales of perpetual fragrance. Yes, this tree of Liberty, which was planted by our fathers, has shot up—its roots have struck deep, its trunk has reached high, and so wide-spread are its branches, that all the children of the earth may come and subsist on its fruits, or refresh themselves in its shade:

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough,
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now."

[Cheers]

These institutions, established in such disinterested heroism, with a progress that has astonished the world, and wrung from it unwilling admiration, are now threatened. These institutions are now menaced with destruction. Is it by a foreign foe? No; it has stood the thunder-storm and defied the world in arms, and now it is to be destroyed, if destroyed it must be, by the insiduous worm of ambition that is gnawing at its heart. Those who have been reared under this Government, who have been pampered at its treasury, upon whose brows have been wreathed the choicest laurels, are tearing its heart, corroding its very vitals. And we are told that they are brethren, and that there must not be any contention with them. Yes, they are our brethren. But shall we stand tamely by and see them bathe their hands in the blood of our venerated mother? No; she must be defended at all hazards from these murderous parricides.—And the crime is the greater and more heinous because they are brethren. If they were remorseless savages, or prowling Arabs, they might have a better apology to offer. But they are attempting to overthrow her who gave them existence, and nursed them on the lap of indulgence, and dandled them on the knee, and who nursed them and fostered them, and placed arms in their hands to defend her, with which they attempt to destroy her. Yes, they are our brethren. But they are not the first beings who have rebelled. [Cheers and laughter.] There was rebellion even in heaven—blind, heedless, haughty, dark ambition caused Satan to rebel there. For just about the same cause as this rebellion. [Laughter and cheers.] And the end of this rebellion will be the same. [Renewed laughter and cries of "Good."] Those who instituted it will be hurled down to darkness and chains forever by an indignant and outraged people. When this rebellion reared its snaky head, [laughter], the whole American people trembled. We felt the earth throb and heave and beat as with the convulsion of a mighty volcano. I found it perhaps more difficult than any individual in the United States, if not in the world, so far as personal convenience or considerations were concerned, and personal and political friendships, and domestic relations, and kindred associations could influence, to take ground against this rebellion. Many years in the Senate of the United States, friendships had grown up, and the course of public affairs had clustered around me Southern sympathies which gave me a position in the Southern States that no other man in the North or South held. For myself, therefore, I found it more difficult for these reasons to sever these ties than any other one could have done; but, in a patriotic sense, I did not find it difficult at all. [Cheers.] With the very first booming of the gun that fired upon Sumter, I declared in a moment that I was in the field against the rebellion. [Cheers.] The first news told me that there would be a meeting in New York. I flew there as on the wings of the wind, to declare my principles, that I might summon my friends to imitate my example. [Amen.] I believed then that I had the hissing, devilish, disunion serpent by the neck, and now I know I have. [Laughter and cheers.] When I see such an assemblage as this, it tells me more, it speaks to the heart more eloquently than all the tongues of preachers and speakers; then all the lessons the press can give—it tells me that the popular heart is sound to the core [Cheers.] I see before me and all around me trembling old age learning upon his staff—stalwart manhood, with strong muscles in his arm—youth, ready to bare his bosom in battle—woman, with her gentle and anxious face, pleading for her country—maidens, trembling, fearing that some great calamity awaits their happy family—and little children, with the cunning, inquiring eyes, wishing to know why this vast concourse, and why that old man with white hairs talks so earnestly on a subject in which they intuitively feel danger, but do not fully comprehend.—Ah! my fair-haired boy, it is that this Government may be saved to you; that its blessings of liberty may not be wrested from you, but that your little eyeballs may not be blasted, nor seared, nor your hearts wrung with this accursed destroyer, disunion!—that no evil shall come to blast these fair and fertile fields. I have the monster disunion, as the infant Hercules had the serpent, by the throat. Let it hiss on—let it struggle, with its convoluted folds! I have it. Let it writhe in deathlike contortions, if it can, from my grasp. I grasp it in the name of the people—in the name of liberty, and hope, and law—in the name of humanity; and I will strangle it forever, before I release it. [Great cheering.] What are all the miserable party ties of the day worth, compared to such a Government? Parties shoot up from the Government, Government does not shoot up from them. Party platforms, party ties, and all that relates to parties, are as the idle wind, unless you have a Government for them to stand upon. And when your Government stands fairly and firmly, then it is that parties may take their rise, and make their issues. And they are useful—useful to watch each other in a free Government—useful to purify the political atmosphere which they sometimes pollute—useful as a part of the machinery of a Government founded on an independent Constitution. I feel strong in the pride of my position, not of myself, but as your representative, and representative of the national sentiment. I have stood in the high places of the land, in senates and in forums, with the great and honored of the land—the Clays, the Websters, the Bentons, and the Calhouns—and I feel that I stand on higher ground to-day, as a free American citizen, vindicating the integrity of our Government against traitors and their rebellion, than ever before. [Tremendous cheering, breaking forth into loud hurrahs.] Funky politicians and bastard Democrats fear I am going to my political funeral. Well, I shall have, from present appearances, a pretty handsome procession, and don't want them for mourners. [Great laughter and cheering, and cries of "Good!"] You know perfectly well what have been my political antecedents. It is not material for the purposes of this question. I hold this question to have nothing to do with political affairs one way or another. And I know of no man—no Abolitionist so ultra, nor Republican so hostile, no American so bigoted, nor no Democrat so detestably faithless, but I will go with him to perform this great work, if he will go in good faith, as I would go to perform any other work involving the existence of my country. I lay aside my politics; I ask you to lay aside yours. I shall not go to you politically; I do not ask you to come to me, and any one who will attempt to manufacture politics out of this matter, or drag political parties into it, is no patriot—is a schemer, and little better than those who assail the country with arms. As to the administration, it was not the Administration of my choosing. I care nothing for that. Where it is right, I mean to sustain it; where it is not strong, I will help it to be stronger. And it is the duty of every good citizen to stay up the hands of the administration in order that it may do its whole and its perfect work. Suppose your village was on fire, your public edifices and your beautiful dwellings were on fire or were threatened with flames, and your fire department should come out endeavoring to arrest the conflagration. One says the engineer is not qualified; he is unfit and inefficient, the department incapable, and he will let the village burn. Are you a madman? Why, for Heavens sake, let us help them. Hand along the buckets; take hold there and work the engine; raise the ladder and mount to the roof and try to arrest the destruction! But no; we hear that Mr. Lincoln and his Administration are not able to conduct the Government successfully. For Heaven's sake, then, let us take right hold and help it—not attempt to discourage it and put it down. And it is my position that every friend of the Administration should help, and that every opponent of the Administration should help them two fold—all should take hold and perform this great work, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, not as Americans, not as Abolitionists, nor any thing else, except as American citizens, having a destiny, a country, a heritage that concerns us all.—But there is an attempt to engraft political parties upon this disturbance!—shame that it should be so. Look around and see what a Government we have, see what these upturned faces display; they tell that it is a land of refinement, of industry, independence, and of religion. Look upon these happy homes, those cultivated fields, upon those sunny slopes; look upon this silver lake, and these streams that sleep along the valley like molten silver.—Whence came these happy people, whence came these institutions of learning, and of religion; whence these spires that point up to Heaven, telling of the sentiments in which they were erected? Why is it that every one is protected in the rewards of his own industry?

It is because of a good Government. And when we look out upon it and see it menaced shall we not exclaim:

"Is this the land our fathers loved?
The freedom which they toiled to win?
Is this the soil on which they moved?
Are these the graves they slumber in?
Are we the sons on whom are borne
The mantles which the dead have worn?"

And if this is the land of our fathers—if we are wearing their mantles—in the name of Heaven let us preserve what they have in such generous patriotism bequeathed to us. How cowardly, how treacherous in us, if we were to dislocate or enable others to destroy this Government. Divide this Union! Commence by dividing and all is lost! Sever the human frame and then ask the head and the lower limbs to perform their functions as before.—Let a great rebellion succeed, you must let lesser rebellions from every quarter succeed—from State to State, from county to county, town to town, down to your very school district, until finally if you have a horse another wants he will go and take it. If you reward the great rebellion, you must the little one; you will find no good stopping place afterward. I do not mean to give personal offense to any one, and regret that I find myself differing from old and early and valued personal and political friends, arraigning those who have acted with me in former times. But it is no time for honeyed words or phrases—it is no time for sugar coated pills—you must give medicine that will take effect and operate pretty thoroughly, too. [Laughter.]

* * *

Mr. Lincoln has been much complained of that he has suspended the habeas corpus, and has interfered with private right, and has curtailed the liberty of the Press, and has done various other things of which they complain. Now, as his opponent, I sustain him most in the very acts they condemn. [Cheers.] His act that I approve of most is his suspending the habeas corpus; and I have said and repeat, if he had suspended the traitors it related to, in some cases, I would have been glad of it. I uphold him in arresting the voice of a traitorous press which was attempting to foster and encourage and stimulate treason. [Cheers.] I agree to his arresting and consigning to prison those villains who are acting as spies and are attempting to destroy our Government—[Cheers, and cries of "Good, good."] I sustain him fully and cheerfully in it. He has ample authority for it. It is a war power, nothing more nor less. A wicked, treasonable rebellion fastens a terrible war on the Government, and then whines itself and gets others to whimper for it, that they are arrested, that their treason is blocked. Mr. Lincoln would have deserved impeachment if he had not exercised these powers. They were exercised by Gen. Jackson, and they have been exercised by every military commander who has had treachery and treason to deal with in the history of the world. What, pray, is the habeas corpus? It is a civil writ, and nothing more; It takes a man before a Judge to see if he isun lawfully imprisoned; if he is unlawfully imprisoned he is set at liberty—if lawfully, he is sent back to prison. That is a civil writ, and a civil remedy. But there is a power that is called a war power, that does not rise up out of the Constitution. When a Government is erected it is presupposed that that Government has all the powers of self-preservation; like an individual, it has the right of self-defence.—The Government is not obliged to lie because it cannot find a clause in the Constitution to authorize it to preserve existence. It is the first instinct of a Government, as an individual, to seek self-preservation. When a man is assaulted, does he inquire what particular statute and section authorizes him to protect himself? No; he uses every means that God and nature have put into his hands for defense. And when a Government is assailed, it defends itself, and if it does not defend itself it deserves to be overthrown. Now the war power of Government is as old as civilization. Smith, an early British Minister, on martial law, speaks thus of the power of war:

"Martial law is the law of war, that depends on the just but arbitrary power and pleasure of the King For, though he doth not make any laws but by common consent in Parliament, yet in time of war, by reason of the necessity of it, to guard against dangers that often arise, he useth absolute power; so that his word is a law."

Now, when treason is stalking abroad, when corruption is on every hand, when spies peer from every window, and lurk in every fence corner, what was Mr. Lincoln to do? Was he to pore through all the musty volumes and invite District Attorneys to the same work to enable him to arrest and keep a spy or to stop the dessemination of treason through a guilty press? No. If Mr. Lincoln had acted with greater vigor I would have commended him more. But I may say what is becoming from a fair and generous opponent, that when I criticise his shortcomings I find in the condition of affairs great apology for him—he came in when corruption was seathing, when treason was peculant and all the departments teeming with rascality, when he did not know who to trust; when naval, military, civic, and other officers, were committing robbery and perjury, and he knew not who to confide in. But wherever he has laid his hand upon this wickedness he is entitled to the thanks of the whole people. And when the historian comes to write and be written it will stand out like a page of fire, and he will be commended most where he has taken those rebels by the throat with the strong hand of a government power. [Cheers.] Every military commander has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in emergencies, of which he is judge. He tells the one who comes to take the traitor and set him at liberty, Stand off—unless your tongue is considerably longer than my bayonet you don't get this man. What about the liberty of the press? It is like a good many other liberties we enjoy, but has no right to commit treason. One has no more right to commit treason and destroy the Government by a press, than he has by any other mode.—The rights and liberty of the press is one of our greatest and most sacred blessings, to be guarded with watchful vigilance. But what does that mean? In time of peace, to discuss all measures of Government freely and fearlessly. But the one who has a press has no more right to overthrow a Government by treasonable means in war, than one has by writing treason without a press. There is no charm about printed treason which gives it impunity. It will do well enough to hang up a parrot in a cage, to say, "Liberty of the press!" "Liberty of the press!" and we have a parrot crying it now who needs caging, and some others who ought to be caged. Suppose I was to write to Mr. A, or B, and say—these Rebels are, after all, right; I hope they will succeed; I am glad they are fighting our armies; and I hope they will be successful; I hope the Administration will be overthrown, and I devise means and plans to aid rebellion. That would be treason in a private letter I would be liable to be imprisoned, because it would be affording aid and comfort. And if in a private letter, how much more in an infernal Secession press, which sows its dragon teeth broadcast to poison the mind of the country and urge on the rebellion. How much more should they be arrested? I approve of every strong act of the President. I would approve of more if he would do them. Individual rights is a great right and a great blessing; and we have a right to come and go where we please, and enjoy our liberty as we please; but if instead of going about our lawful business, our social and domestic enjoyments, we go strolling from house to house, from camp to camp, as spies for the enemy, we are liable to be imprisoned, and deserve to be. The right to enjoy fire as an element of domestic comfort, to discharge the thousand offices, is a sacred right too, and an Administration that would interfere with that right would be tyranical indeed. But suppose one takes his torch in the dark hour of midnight and flies it to every dwelling he can ignite, how long will he be allowed to enjoy that sacred right of fire? He will be arraigned and imprisoned and deprived of this liberty, which a lawful citizen might enjoy. And when you come to examine, you will find that the President has done no more than his duty in laying his hand upon these papers individually. *The Day Book* is one of them. It has had its *day*, like every dog, and gone to its account. *The Journal of Commerce*, which undertook to skim along under cover with disguised treason, has been obliged by public opinion to change editors and tack ship, and the treasonable *Daily News* exists yet as a daily *nuisance*, but its day is not far off. The war power is a dangerous power, but it exists from necessity, and its exercise shows the terrible dangers of war, and that it cannot be abolished with safety to national existence. These questions are coming to be understood. Let us see what this Convention says about this very matter, for their views are important, as I have shown:

Resolved, That while we admit the necessity of summary process and martial law among insurgent populations [the grammer is their own], and within the lines of military operations, we protest against the doctrine that any power except the the representatives of the people can suspend the writ of habeas corpus for civil offenses. [How if these offenses are committed when Congress is not in session?] We protest against the assumption of the Executive power to establish a system of passports; against the right of the Federal Government to organize systems of State Police, against the assumption of the Federal Executive to repress the discussions of a free press by the refusal of mail facilities, or in any way except by the decisions of the civil tribunals; and that, finally, we protest against the doctrine of President Lincoln's message that the States derive their authority from the Federal Government [President Lincoln has never claimed anything of the kind], as subversive of the fundamental doctrine of American liberty.—*Res. N. Y. Dem. Con.*

Now I propose to compromise [laughter]—that President Lincoln has the right to suspend the habeas corpus as long as it takes to read that foggy resolution and understand it. [Great laughter]. As the school boy said, "It is pretty considerably difficult to understand ideas which one is not possessed of.—Notwithstanding, peradventure, undoubtedly may be so, I guess it is." Most certainly! [Laughter.] Now I have read President Lincoln's messages carefully—and he does not say, so far as I have seen, that the States derive their powers from the Federal Government. If he does, he is in error. That resolution is remarkable, at any rate, for its length and its fogginess and obfuscation. It is as clear as mud! There can be no doubt that the rights of the Executive, and of the people, will be understood hereafter—no matter whether they were before. It is very well that that resolution came into the Convention as it did. The members were dry and parched for the lack of some stream of living doctrine, when this modern Moses smote the rock, and out gushed this refreshing, constitutional well-spring to gladden them as did the waters of old the wandering tribes of Isreal. But all this death-bed repentance is too late.

You will remember a few years since, when Louis Philippe, with his stealthy usurpations, finally ranged his guns so that they would bear on the city of Paris, and relied upon his military arm to sustain himself and his family as the house of Orleans through all time—of a sudden commenced one of those revolutionary surges and ground swells of the French people. It swayed here and it swayed there; and at last it appeared that the people were going to rise against their Government by revolution in earnest. He first flew to his army of defense, and his guns and guards. They failed him.—He then began to make concessions and apologies to the French people; but they cried out, "Too late! Too late." and he was ignominiously driven from his kingdom. These men now come with these break-down resolutions; they are half and half. They are mermaid proportions, half woman and half fish [cheers and laughter], and all scales. [Laughter.] But the voice of the people of New York is like that of the French, "Too late! Too late!" [cheers.] The hand-writing was against the wall where they where sitting, like Belshazzar at his impious banquet, when his knees smote together, and he was pale and trembling.—They must fall, for their usurped and abused reign, like that of the Babylonian king, is divided and finished. A more corrupt and rotten regency than any that has ever existed, a combination which lives and breathes and has its being in the lobbies of legislation and office brokerage, which festers at every pore, which is spotted and leprous in every feature and lineament, has been brought to the judgement of the people finally. It will be cursed by every American in the Union when known, and a whip be put in every honest hand, to lash the caitiffs naked through the land. I am for a great popular movement during the existence of the war, not made up of Republicans, Americans, Democrats, nor anything else except Union men from the people. I am for throwing off those shackles of worn-out organizations, and consigning them to the tomb of the Capulets, and letting a fresh Union party rise up to prosecute this war [cheers], for which I have enlisted [Cries of "Good" "Good" and cheers.] It must not be hitched to any political organization, nor any organization to that; it must be made of true Union men and the only platform must be the Constitution and the Union, and a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebellion is put down and the supremacy of the Government, of the Union and the Stars and Stripes, are reestablished—with justice to rebels—justice to loyal citizens and loyal States. This ticket I will support, and it will be elected. I will follow you in its prosecution, or you may me, or we will go along together. The day of party hacks is over. They have had their share and their day has come. Justice has been drowsy and nodding upon her seat; but she has finally waked up and they have been tried and condemned, and are now ready for execution, and away with them. [Cheers.] They have no principle, and never had. They are like the Vermont preacher I heard about. He had agreed to preach so many Sundays for so many bushels of rye; when he preached his first sermon, he told them he would change and preach any other doctrine that would suit them if that did not, for his rye. [Laughter.] Now, these men claim to be running the Democratic party of New York. There is no doctrine, from that of an Abolitionist so black that he would make Wendell Phillips turn pale by the side of it, and no Pro-Slavery so rank that it would take the brass out of South Carolina, but they would resolve in a moment, to hold their power. [Cries of "That is so."] In their resolutions they pretend to go for the salvation of the Union, but they go a few steps forward, and then a few steps backward, then a few steps sideways, and show their action to be grudging and insincere, and give aid comfort to the enemy by making up querulous issues with the Administration, and charge upon it the origin of the war. When men are guilty and attempt to charge their own guilt upon others, it is well to look at their history. Those men went to Charleston and had control of the New-York delegation of the Convention there; and when the South insisted on a certain platform of principles—that is, they insisted that what was called Popular Sovereignty should not be incorporated—they fought two weeks over it. These men, holding the balance of power, insisted on that particular declaration. While I think the Secessionists, some of them, were acting in bad faith, these men were acting in equally bad, and even worse. They were gamblers on each side, and understood, I have no doubt, to some extent, the nods and winks of each other. But the Southern men said, because these men would have the Popular Sovereignty plank in their platform, that they would not agree. They withdrew from the Convention, and adjourned to Baltimore. They were foolish and wrong in going out, but they had a right to come back, and sought to do so in Baltimore. These same men had the balance of power there, and prevented their coming into the adjourned Convention. If they had been permitted to come in, probably the difficulties might have been and would have been healed. But these went on and made a nomination in which they knew the South would not concur. And then of their own motion adopt the very platform which had been the subject of two weeks' controversy in Charleston, and which had broken up the Convention there. That is a true history of the case. It is perfectly notorious that some of these men had corrupt jobs and pecuniary investments, that they were looking for investments made to be used in controlling the expected Administration, to secure which investments particular nominations must be procured. They pretend to account for the mode in which this difficulty arose. I have no doubt but many of these Southern Rebels in arms meant Secession at the time. But the wind would have been taken out of their sails, and popular feeling would have compelled them to a different course if the New-York delegation had not played their detestable game. And these men are they who are afraid of getting mixed up with and contaminated by contact with the Administration. They will never be trusted again by the people of New York. They may run a ticket, some portion of it composed of very good men, and some of it quite too rank with Secession; but a ticket unexceptionable would never be supported coming from such treacherous and corrupt leaderships. The Democratic party is a great power, and has always been true. Like Rome, as the schoolboys say in their orations, it originated in the efforts of a "wolf-suckled founder"—it gained the popular confidence, and shaped the policy of this Government, and great blessings flowed from its administration under a Jefferson, a Jackson, and others. But, in an evil day, the Democratic party, like the individual who went down from Jerusalem to Jerico, fell among thieves, who plundered it and left it half dead [laughter;] to that you may trace more than to any one cause the demoralization of the party and downfall of the country. The Democratic party did sit like Rome upon her seven hills. But as with Rome, so with the Democratic party; both were brought to the block of the auctioneer. But yesterday the name of the Democratic party might have stood against the world, now there are few so poor to do her reverence, because of her execrated and knavish leaders. But

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshipers."

The Democratic party is strong in its popular element, but it never was strong enough to carry so much festering dead weight as it has upon its back now. [Laughter.] It has got to throw overboard its Jonahs, expel its Achans from the camp, return to some principle beside the engineering of packing conventions, lobby corruptions, and the influence of anaconda railroad corporations. [Laughter and cheers.] I do not know what has become of these propositions for peace, so recently prominent. They seem to have slunk completely out of sight.—Is there not any one of this body of patriots to stand up for them? It was crime to let them go out of sight so suddenly. It ought to have been taken down more gradually; the peace party will take cold. They should have done as did the Indian with his dog, whose tail he wished to cut off, but he didn't like to hurt the animal by cutting it all off at once, so he cut off a little piece every day until he had *curtailed* it sufficiently. Another thing I object to. I do not care so much about the big peace men at Syracuse as the little peace men over the country. They thought there was to be a big peace-gong sounded at Syracuse, and then they would ring all the little gongs, and they commenced in advance. They were prepared when they should hear the music of the Secession sackbut, psaltery, and harp, and other instruments, to fall down and worship. But the peace capital has been squandered, and hereafter when they make liberal propositions at peace meetings they will fight worse than they are said to have done here the other day. [Laughter.] We propose to meet the rebels, and put them down by the power and dignity of the Government, for I see no other way. I will illustrate our position by a story, not a new one, but new to you. A Revolutionary soldier was walking with his espontoon when he was attacked and bitten by a ferocious dog. He ran the dog through with the sharp end of the instrument and killed him. Then came the owner, scarcely less ferocious than the dog. "What made you kill my dog?" "Because he bit me, and threatened my life." "Why did you not keep him off with the other end of your instrument?" "If he came at me with the other end," said the soldier, "I should." [Great laughter and applause.] So if Secession had come to us with peace instead of war we might have met it with peace in return. We are for liberal propositions of peace, but they are with loyalty and not with treason; with fidelity and not rebellion.—Would they who stand up and cry for peace burn that Capitol, destroy the archives of the country, dishonor the flag, murder citizens standing in its defense? Oh! no; we would not do it ourselves. Why not do it yourselves if you would encourage others to do it? It would be more manly, and not less wicked, either in the sight of man or in the sight of God. He who encourages it—who winks at it, and apologizes for it—is mischievous and no less guilty than he who stands in arms against his country. Would you creep like a savage, shielded by darkness, and shoot down the sentinal who is standing in obedience to duty to guard the rights of his country? Is it rightly done?

No, we would not do that. Then do not apologize for the infernal villians who do it, nor the devilish rebellion that inspires it. [Cheers and a voice "That is right."] Would you lay plans to devastate this Union, to destroy it, to make us a by-word among the nations of the earth, to overthrow the Government of Washington, which has cost so much blood and so many tears, and has brought such great and manifold blessings? No, we do not exactly say that. Then why apologize for those who do it? These are fair practical questions that are addressed to every one who is sympathizing with rebellion, and can be answered by every citizen of the land. If I made such miscreants propositions of peace, I would drop them a line to begin with, with a noose at the end of it. And my negotiations should be through cannon of the largest caliber and of the longer range. [Cheers.]

This is the only way of doing it. It is dividing the country into two parties, the one in favor of sustaining the Government, and the other willing, if not to aid in, to wink at its destruction. Who is on the Lord's side?—Let us ascertain. There is no half-way plan about this matter. Come up all ye who rally to the support of this Government, come up and sustain it like men. And they that do not, let them range themselves off for treasonable peace.

We want no cowards in our land,
Who will our colors fly—
We call for valiant-hearted men
Who're not afraid to die.

This is no play spell, no parade day, no general training, no political Convention.—The surges go clear down to the very trembling foundations of the earth, and the battlements rock under the agitation. It is the great struggle for free government on earth.

This is the last resting place for liberty.—Who is disposed to tamper with such danger? I will see all political parties cast down on the pavement of perdition before I will consent to it. [Cheers.] I know that I owe all that I am to our glorious Constitution, which permits men to rise from humble stations to the highest honor of the land. No other Government permits it. And sooner than permit myself to wink at this attempt to subvert it I would cast falsehood and curses on a venerated mother's grave. The enemies of the country, open and secret, must come to judgment. I shall try them, not before politicians, but before an indignant people, and shall have them arraigned where they will cast fewer aspersions on this question involving the existence of constitutional liberty. [Cheers.]—It will cost a large amount of blood and treasure. Already have our sons gone forward to the battle-field. How many are there already gone down with violence and butchery to bloody graves! You have furnished brave sons here as elsewhere. Before this dreadful war closes our land may be one vast Ramah of weeping and lamentation for our children. Some are now languishing in rebel

dungeons. The parched sands of Virginia and glades of Missouri have drank the best heart's blood of our land. Others are dwelling in prisons. It will cost a large sum of money; but if it leaves a Government and the old Stars and Stripes, it will not be maintained too dearly. There is to be a taxation.—Undoubtedly it will be severe. Suppose it takes one-half of all we have, but leaves us law and order. [A voice, "Better take it all."] Yes, better take it all, for if Government is not maintained; it will be taken by rebel Marauders. The rights of person, and every right we hold most dear are involved in this issue. You can never divide this nation peaceably. You can never find a stopping place, when once you have rewarded treason, by permitting it to succeed. Owls will hoot from your dwellings; foxes look out of the windows of your churches, ruin, darkness, and desolation, will brood over you. Such assemblies as this will be prevented by hostile troops, under the anarchy which will ride rough shod over you. Where are the great spirits—the Clays, the Websters, the Bentons, of the nation? They have been wafted away like the prophets of old. My father, my father, the chariots of Israel and horsemen thereof! Would to Heaven that we had the voice of a Clay, of a Webster, to cheer us on now. How they would drive the reble to his hiding place! Henry Clay would make it cower and tremble like a deer at the wolf's howl. And the majestic Webster—what dark clouds would rest upon his portentous brow! And the logical and the statistical Benton, who always stood up for the Union, with his sarcasm and logic, would make them wither, like mown grass. They are gone. They rest from their labors. They saw our country's glory, but not her shame. Peace be to their ashes [A voice: "Fremont!] Fremont! Yes; doing his duty like a soldier. [Tremendous and long continued cheering.] I never supported him as a politician; but I support him as a General. And God speed him. I have no doubt he will do his full duty; and if he does, I will labor unceasingly to stay up his hands, and cheer him onward in the discharge of duty. I shall inquire no man's politics now who endeavors in good faith to protect the nation's honor. And he who does not, I hold to be no patriot, no Democrat, no honest man. [A voice: "A tory."] Worse than a tory; a traitor. No; our Ship of State—happily exemplified here to-day, upon these grounds (pointing to a ship which had been brought in the procession by the boat builders of Ithaca)—although she has been arrested in her successful course, let us all rally around her, not inquiring who is in command, whether it be Lincoln or Jackson, Republican or Democrat, who are the crew, but seeing it is our ship, under our flag, preserve it, whether it be called by the one or the other empty name; let us rally around her, let us go on board, let her be manned, weigh anchor, hoist all sail, cut her loose, let her steer into the broad ocean, to cruise on in this great errand of mercy—the freedom of mankind—carrying the Stars and Stripes to every sea under heaven—carrying peace and goodwill to all men. Let her

"Sail on into the sea, O ship!
Through wind and waves right onward steer."

Oh, my fellow citizens, let us all devote ourselves to the service of our country. [Amen.] Every one can do something in his sphere.—For myself, I am enlisted for this great warrage how it may—terminate how it will.—Give me poverty, stripes and chains, give me shame, give me destitution, give want, give me abject misery and distress, give me bereavement, let my heart be wrung by every emotion that can agonize and torture man, make me a wanderer in the earth, and give me an ignoble death, rather than permit my country to perish. [Cheers.] Sooner than that should be done, in the language of Emmet, I would tear every house, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of Liberty shall be my grave. No, my fellow citizens, let our watchword be, our country, our beloved country! And I will exclaim with you, "Oh, my country, may God protect her from evil!" [Immense cheering from the audience of ten thousand, who had become filled with the sentiments of the speech, greeted Mr. Dickinson as he retired.]

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

BATTLE NEAR SUMMERVILLE, WEST OF GAULEY RIVER

A FIERCE STRUGGLE.

FLOYD RETREATS IN THE NIGHT.

Confederates Leave all Their Camp Equipage &c., Behind.

CLARKSBURG, Virginia, September 12.—A battle commenced between the Federal troops and the enemy at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, near Summerville. General Rosecranz, after taking a reconnoissance, found Floyd's Rebel army five thousand strong, with sixteen field pieces, to be entrenched in a powerful position on the top of the mountain at Cunnifix Ferry, on the west side of Gauley river. The rear and extreme of both flanks were inaccessable. The front was masked by heavy forests and close jungle.

Colonel Lyttle's Tenth Ohio Regiment, of Benham's Brigade, was in advance, and drove a strong detachment of the enemy out of their camp this side of the position, the strength of which was unknown. Shortly afterwards his scouts, consisting of four companies, suddenly discovered themselves in the face of a parapet battery and a long line of palisades for riflemen, when the battle opened fiercely.

The remainder of the Tenth and the Thirteenth Ohio Regiments were then brought into to action successively by General Benham, and the Twelfth Ohio Regiment afterward by Captain Hartsuff, whose object was an armed reconnoisance.

The enemy played upon our forces terrifically with musketry, cannister and shell.

Col. Lyttle led several companies of Irishmen to charge the battery, when he was brought down by a shot in the leg.

Col. Smith's Thirteenth Ohio engaged the enemy on the left, and Col. Line's Twelfth Ohio directly in front. Col. Line fell dead at the head of his regiment early in the hottest of the fire, by receiving a ball in the forehead!

Capt. McMullin's howitzer battery and Capt. Snyder's two field pieces meantime were got into the best position possible under the circumstances, and soon silenced two of the Rebels' guns.

The fire slackened at intervals, but grew more furious as night approached.

The German Brigade was led gallantly into action by Colonel McCook, under the direction of Anjutant General Hartsuff, but after a furious fight of three hours darkness compelled the recall of the troops, and the men laid on their arms within a short distance of the enemy, ready to resume the contest next morning.

When the morning came, however, our scouts reported that Floyd had ingloriously fled during the night, sinking the boats in the river in his rear and destroying the temporary bridge he had made when he first crossed to occupy the position. The turbulence and depth of the river, and the exhaustion of our troops, made it impossible to follow the fugitive Rebels. So hasty was his flight that he left behind his camp equipage, wagons, horses, large quantities of amunition and fifty head of cattle.

Our loss is only fifteen killed and about seventy wounded, generally flesh wounds.

The Rebels' loss is not ascertained, as they carried their dead and wounded across the river during the night, but it was certainly very serious.

Capt. McGroarty, of Cincinnati, Capt McMullin and Lieut. Snyder, of Ohio, are among the wounded, but not dangerously.

Twenty-five men of Colonel Tyler's regiment, who were taken prisoners by General Floyd at Cross Lanes, were recaptured by our troops.

General Floyd's personal baggage, with that of all his officers, was also taken.

General Beacham's Brigade, which suffered most was commanded by him in person, and Colonel McCook also led his brigade into action.

Major General Rosecrelz, General Beacham, Colonels McCook, Lyttle and Lowe, and Captains Hartsuff, Snyder, McMullin and Busk, and other officers, displayed particular acts of personal gallantry.

The troops engaged were exclusively from Ohio, and all fought with a bravery worthy of veterans.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL ROSECRANZ.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following despatch was received at Headquarters this evening.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
CAMP SCOTT, Sept. 12, P. M.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General:

We yesterday marched seventeen and a half miles and reached the enemy's entrenched position, in front of Cunnifix Ferry, driving his advance outposts and pickets before us.—We found him occupying a strongly entrenched position, covered by forests too dense to admit of its being seen at a distance of three hundred yards. His force was five regiments, besides the one driven in. He had probably sixteen pieces of artillery.

At three o'clock we began a strong reconnoisance, which proceed to such length that we were about to assault the position on the flank and front, when night coming on, and our troops being completely exhausted, I drew them out of the woods and posted them in the order of battle behind ridges immediately in front of the enemy's position, where they rested on their arms until the morning.

Shortly after daylight a runaway "contraband" came in and reported that the enemy had crossed the Gauley river during the night by means of the ferry and a bridge which they had completed. Colonel Ewing was ordered to take possession of the camp, which he did about seven o'clock, capturing a few prisoners, two stand of colors, a considerable quantity of arms, with Quartermaster's stores, mess and camp equipage.

The enemy have destroyed their bridge across the Gauley, which here rushes through a deep gorge, and our troops being still much fatigued and having no material for immediately repairing the bridge, it was thought prudent to encamp the troops and occupy the ferry and the captured camp. We sent a few rifle cannon shots after the retreating enemy to produce a *moral effect*.

Our loss will probably amount to twenty killed and one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but from the report of the prisoners must have been very considerable.

(Signed) W. T. ROSECRANZ,
Major-General Commanding.

Later from Rosecrans' Division.

CLARKSBURG, Va., Sept. 13.—The rebels commenced to advance, yesterday morning, on both pikes, toward Elkwater and Cheat Mountain Summit. They succeeded in surrounding the fort on the summit, and cut the telegraph wire. They continued to advance on Elkwater until within two miles of our troops, when a few shells from Loomis' battery dispered them.

Skirmishing was kept up all night, and this morning two regiments were sent to cut their way through to the Summit. They succeeded in this expedition, the rebels retreating in all directions.

Two rebel officers who were spying around the camps at Elkwater, this morning, were surprised by our pickets and shot.

The body of one of them was brought into camp, and proved to be that of Col. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, the speculator in the bones of "the Father of his Country."

ELKWATER, Va., Sept. 16.—The body of Col. John A. Washington was sent over to the enemy yesterday, under a flag of truce. While on the way it was met by a similar flag coming from the enemy for the purpose of obtaining information as to his condition.

On the 12th instant a detachment of 300 men, from the Fourteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth Ohio Regiments, dispersed three Tennessee regiments, under Gen. Anderson, on the west side of Cheat Mountain, completely routing them, killing 80 and obtaining most of their equipments. Our loss was 8 killed,

The Legislature of Kentucky, by a large majority, passed an act warning the rebel army from the soil of that State. The Governor vetoed the act, when the Legislature passed it by the constitutional vote of two thirds over the vete. The Governor has published a notice warning them out of the State according to the act.

On the 10th inst., Gov. Curtin presented to all the Penn'a Regiments near Washington splendid flags. He was accompanied by President Lincoln, Secretary Cameron, Gen McClellan, and other distinguished persons.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 20. 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

UNION TICKET,

In favor of encouraging the Government in its efforts to sustain itself, and for putting down the present iniquitous rebellion.

Legislature,
GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER,
OF EAST PROVIDENCE,
EDWARD M. SCHROCK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.
Associate Judge,
JOHN METZGAR,
OF JUNIATA.
Treasurer,
MARTIN MILBURN,
OF BEDFORD BOROUGH.
Commissioner,
WILLIAM KEEFFE,
OF BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.
Poor Director,
JACOB EVANS,
OF LONDONDERRY.
Auditor,
SAMUEL M. OVERAKER,
OF COLERAIN.

WM. P. SCHELL, ESQ.

In our paper, to-day, we publish a card from Wm. P. Schell, Esq, in which he states that the article in our paper of last week "contains so many glaring misrepresentations of the remarks made by me, in the late Democratic meeting, that I feel constrained to make the proper correction", and "God forbid that I should be so recreant to my duty as a citizen of this glorious Union, or be so callous to the finer instincts of humanity, as to utter a wish for the defeat of our gallant army."

Mr. Schell does not deny that he refused to sign the call for a union meeting. Neither does he deny that, on his motion, the Crittenden Resolution which passed Congress almost unanimously, was amended by adding the words "and the abolitionists of the Northern States," after the words, "That the present civil war has been forced upon us by the Disunionists of the Southern States!"

Many others, besides ourselves, heard Mr. Schell make use of the expression, "He was for a vigorous prosecution of the war. If the war lasted one year he believed it would result in the abolishment of Slavery, and sooner than that should occur, he would not say but that it would be better that our army should be defeated." They also heard him say that "he always was an admirer of Southern institutions—that he loved the South more than he did the North." If it be true that he made use of this language, and hundred of others, besides ourselves heard the remarks, Mr. Schell is not justified in stating that they were "glaring misrepresentations." We bear testimony that Mr. Schell appeared to be "influenced" in many of his remarks, as he says, "by an earnest desire to get the great Democratic party of the country, to give the government a warm, cordial and whole-hearted support in the prosecution of the existing war," but then, in other expressions, like the ones we have quoted, he neutralized all the good he had done. It appeared to us, and probably the same to others, that he wished to sail between the two wings of his party, the loyalists and the sympathizers with secession, without giving offence to either, and in this he came nearly falling "on t'other side." His previous course also leads to that supposition.

We are pleased with the patriotic sentiments contained in the card of Mr. Schell, and we hope he will now take a firm, decided stand for the union, regardless of any enemies he may make among the few sympatizers with treason in his own party.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, at the Mills, about two miles West of Bedford, Messrs. Robert Hutchinson, Francis Bixler, and Jacob Wolf, Jr., were shooting at mark, as Messrs Bixler and Wolf were examining the target, they heard the report of a rifle, on turning round they saw Mr. Hutchinson, reel and fall. When they came to him, about thirty steps off—they found he was dead. On examination it was found that the ball had entered the left side below the rib.—It is supposed that it occurred by the accidental discharge of his gun slipping from a large stone on which he was resting the butt. Mr. Hutchinson was a young man, only married last June. His wife was in Northumberland County, at the time of the sad accident. He came to this County from Altoona, Pa., last winter, and purchased the Mill of John Alsip, Esq. Mr. Hutchinson was a quiet, inoffensive and valuable citizen, and his friends will greatly feel his loss. How careful persons should be in the use of fire-arms, as scarcely a day occurs without an accident of this kind happening.

TAYLOR GUARDS.

From a letter we received from Harrisburg, we learn that the Taylor Guards have been attached to the 51st Regiment, under command of Col. Richard White. Capt. John H. Filler has been appointed Major of the Regiment. Joseph Filler has been elected Captain of the company, Edward Bedell, 1st Lieutenant and Frank D. Saupp, 2d Lieutenant. William Martin has been appointed Orderly Sergeant. The other non-commissioned officers have not been appointed.

We have been promised a list of the names of the company after it is filled up, which we will publish.

Notwithstanding the few sympathizers with the secessionists in our midst, circulated the report all over Bedford County, that the office of the Bedford Gazette was to be mobbed in Court Week, yet we never saw a more orderly and quiet Court Week. The story had the effect intended of bringing a pretty large crowd to the Democratic meeting on Monday night. The loyal people of Bedford County know that that paper deserves to be suppressed for the injury to the cause of the Union that it has done, but they never were in favor of a mob suppressing it.

Capt. Thos. H. Lyons and Lieut. S. S. Metzgar, are reorganizing the Bedford Riflemen, very fast. In a short time they expect their company to be full. They will both make good officers, and patriotic young men will do well to join this company.

Capt. H. L. Kyce, expects to leave for the seat of war next week. He has one of the finest lots of young men that has yet left the County, and we expect to hear a good report of them.

The places of business will be closed in Bedford, next Thursday, the day appointed by the President for Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. Services will be held in the different churches.

On Saturday evening last, a horrible accident occurred at the Continental Theatre in Philadelphia. The dress of one of the ballot girls caught fire, which communicated to many others. Fourteen were badly burned of whom six have died.

We learn that Dr. S. D. Statler of St. Clairsville is raising a company for the war.—The Doctor will make a good officer. Success to him and the boys.

Capt. Geo. S. Mullin's company in Napier Tp. and Schellsburg, is fast filling up, and we learn that it is his intention to start for the seat of war week after next. The Captain will make a good officer.

ARRESTS.—A great many of the secession members of the Maryland Legislature, have been arrested, and placed in Fort McHenry. The Mayor of Baltimore, and Henry May, M. C., were among the number.

According to request, we publish the proceedings of the Democratic Legislative Conference which met at Mr. John Hafer's Hotel, in this place, on the 3d inst.

Mayor Berrit has been released from Fort Layfayette. He has taken the oath of allegance, and resigned the office of Mayor of Washington.

Read the able speech of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York. Mr. Dickinson is the right kind of a Democrat, and goes in for his country.

A day or two since we visited the garden and green house of our friend Mr. A. B. Cramer. We were surprised as well as delighted at the rich display of tempting fruit that hung around us. Mr. Cramer has set an example which would amply repay all our citizens to follow. In the few hours of recreation which are necessary for all, and which every man can each day spare from business, Mr. C. has gathered around him by the skill of his own hand, that which richly rewards his care and trouble. Besides a rich variety of fruits of all kinds, which flourish and come to perfection in the open air of our climate, he has in his green house, a fine variety of rare foreign exotic grapes, hanging ripe and tempting, in rich profusion. We were surprised at their abundance and large size and perfection, and much more surprised to learn that this beautiful abundance is the result of a few minutes personal care and labor each morning and evening.

We say to our neighbors "go and do likewise."

MR. EDITOR:—The article in the *Inquirer* of the 18th inst., under the caption "Wm. P. Schell, Esq.," contains so many glaring misrepresentations, of the few remarks made by me, in the late Democratic meeting, that I feel constrained to make the proper correction.

The sentiments, which the said article attributes to me, have never been *entertained*, nor *expressed* by me.

My whole action at that meeting, was influenced by an earnest desire to get the great Democratic party of the country, to give the Government a warm, cordial and whole hearted support in the prosecution of the existing war.

God forbid, that I should be so recreant to my duty as a citizen of this glorious Union, or be so callous to the finer instincts of humanity, as to utter a wish for the defeat of our gallant army!

I am of the opinion that there can be no permanent peace until the Southern rebellion is crushed out. The arrogance and supercilliousness of the Southern people, have made their chastisement, a governmental necessity.

My affection is for the whole country—my hope is for a speedy restoration of peace on honorable terms—and my will is that the Union must and shall be preserved in its integrity.

W. P. SCHELL.

FROM MISSOURI.

MORE UNION VICTORIES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—A messenger from Sidalia states that Capt. Jemison's Kansas Jayhawkers had defeated the notorious Dr. Staples at the head of five hundred Rebels, completely routing them and killing their leader. This will restore peace to Pettis and the surrounding counties, as Staples and Magoffin, who was captured some days since, were the principle instigators of Secession in that section.

It is also reported that Col. Marshal's Illinois Cavalry have captured six hundred Rebels under Capt. Shelby with two field pieces.

BENNEWELL, Mo., Sept. 11.—General Pope's command marched for the Rebels under Green on Sunday night, and at daylight on Monday reached their camp, by Green, having received notice of the approach of our troops, had fled, and his troops had scattered in every direction, leaving much of their baggage, provisions and forage, and the public property they had captured at Shelbina.—Green's force numbered about 3,000, and General Pope's troops having made a forced march of twenty three miles, they were unable to pursue him. At the latest accounts it was understood that the bulk of Green's horde had crossed the Northern Missouri Railroad, and were making for the woods in Charlton county. General Pope followed in pursuit with the Sixteenth Illinois and Third Iowa regiments, after giving them a few hours' rest, but, as Green's forces are mounted, there is but little prospect of overtaking him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following despatch was received to-night at Headquarters of the Army:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.

Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant Gen.

A despatch from General Pope received to-day from Hennewell (on the North Missouri Railroad) states that he made a night march on the Rebels, under General Green, last Sunday, who however got notice of his approach, but he was successful in causing the dispersion of the 3,000 Rebel force, who left behind them much of their baggage, provisions and forage, as also the public property seized by General Green at Shelbourne.

Gen. Pope's infantry were too much fatigued to pursue them. The horsemen, however, followed in pursuit ten or fifteen miles, until the enemy were completely scattered and dispersed.

The Railroad east of Brookfield is now open, and no more Secession camps will be made within twenty miles.

Gen. Grant telegraphs to me that the first gun is in position at Fort Holt, Kentucky.

(Signed) J. C. Fremont,
Major Gen. Commanding.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S COLUMN.

THE SKIRMISH AT LEWINSVILLE.

The Washington Star of last evening gives the following account of the skirmish at Lewinsville on Wednesday:

THE FIGHT ON WEDNESDAY.

Yesterday morning at 7 A. M., in pursuance of orders, a reconnoitering party of about two thousand men, infantry; between eighty and ninety volunteer cavalry, and Griffin's United States light battery, started, under Colonel Stevens, of the New York Seventy ninth, from the camps in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, and proceeded leisurely up the Leesburg turnpike. They advanced as far as Lewinsville—seven miles—without seeing anything of the enemy, whose pickets fled before them. On the way, however, they were informed that the enemy's retreating picket guard expected to return with sufficient reinforcements to cut them off.

Lieutenant Poe, of the Topographical Engineers, executed his orders to obtain a correct sketch of the country reconnoitred, using a plane table to that end.

On their return they were opened on from the wood and a corn-field to their right and left, with artillery and musketry, though the foe engaged kept concealed throughout the skirmish. The two forces were between eighteen hundred and two thousand yards apart during all of the firing. No musketry was fired by the Union troops, Griffin's battery being alone actually engaged on our side. The enemy's battery consisted of two rifled guns, throwing Hotchkiss shell, and two six pounders, the rifled guns being heavier than these of Capt. Griffin's, a 32 pounder was sent after the force, but did not get up with Col. Stevens until after Griffin had completely silenced the enemy's guns; when a single shell thrown by it caused the enemy's cavalry, between seven hundred and a thousand strong, (that made appearance in the rear of our forces, as though disposed to dispute the way with them), to scamper off—scattering in all directions.

It is not known whether any of their cavalry were killed. Nor, indeed, whether any of the enemy were killed, as from first to last none of their infantry or artillery were seen by any of the force under Colonel Stevens.—The fact that the enemy's battery was silenced, and the engagement given up by him, is however strong circumstantial evidence on which to found the impression that he met with more or less loss.

Persons residing in the vicinity brought to our camps last night reliable information that the force of the enemy engaged consisted of two regiments of infantry and Stuart's regiment of Virginia cavalry, with a single battery—four pieces—of artillery, that was hurried forward to the end of cutting off Col. Steven' force on its return.

The troops under Stevens consisted of selected portions of the Vermont Third, the New York Seventy ninth, the Indiana Ninth (Col. Meredith's), with a few other small detachments of infantry from other regiments.

The purpose of sending out this force was not to bring on a general engagement, but to obtain certain information, which *was* obtained before the force faced about to return, shortly after which the attack began.

It was a noticeable fact that Col. Stevens had great difficulty in preventing his men from advancing upon the hidden enemy, and they left the field, after the enemy's battery was silenced, with evident reluctance. No force ever showed a better spirit for the fight. Indeed, those who were killed and wounded, for the most part, suffered through their over eagerness for the fray that led them to expose themselves against orders.

Gen. McClellan on receiving intelligence that the enemy seemed disposed to dispute Col. Stevens' return to our lines, mounted, and accompanied by his staff, hastened in the direction of the affair. He was enthusiastically cheered by the troops wherever he was seen by them, both going and returning.—When he reached the command of Col. Stevens, that had been engaged, the men one and all raised a tremendous shout of welcome.—One poor fellow, in the very agonies of death from his wounds, as the General took his hand, suddenly sprang up and thanked him for his kind attention. He probably did not survive for half an hour afterwards. Gen. McCall's brigade gave him a most remarkable welcome, cheering him as he passed as commander was hardly ever before cheered.

We learn from headquarters that our loss was one actually killed on the field, one died in a short time, five desperately and five slightly wounded.

All our wounded and killed were brought away with the single exception of one man, too badly wounded to be moved, who was left at a farm house to be cared for.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S ACCOUNT (BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE AFFAIR.

FROM GENERAL SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS,
September 11, 1861.

To Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

General Smith made a reconnoisance with 2,000 men to Lewinsville. He remained there several hours, and completed the examination of the ground. When the work was completed, and the command had started back, the enemy opened fire with shell, killing two and wounding three.

Griffin's battery silenced the enemy's battery. Our men then came back in perfect order and excellent spirits. The men behaved most admirably under fire. We shall have no more Bull Run affairs.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major General, &c.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democratic Conferees to nominate candidates for members of the Legislature, for the district composed of Bedford and Somerset counties, met at the House of Col. John Hafer, in Bedford, on Tuesday the third day of September, when the following persons appeared and presented their credentials as conferees:

Somerset,—D. Weyand, Esq., Col. J. A. Garman, Azarish Dunham.

Bedford,—Hon. Job Mann, B. F. Meyers, W. M. Pearson.

On motion of Mr. Mann, Mr. Weyand was called to the chair, and on motion of Mr. Garman, Mr. Meyers was appointed Secretary.

The following letter, from J. B. Fluck, Esq., declining the nomination, was presented to the Conference and ordered to be incorporated in the proceedings:

BEDFORD, Sept. 2d, 1861.

To the Democratic Conferees, of Bedford and Somerset counties:

GENTLEMEN:—

I have understood that some of my friends have mentioned my name in connection with the nomionation for assembly. I feel grateful to them for this mark of confidence and esteem, but at the same time I beg leave to say to the Conference, that under no circumstances do I desire the nomination, nor would I be willing to accept it at this time.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN B. FLUCK.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidates.

Mr. Garman nominated DAVID LAVAN, of Somerset.

Mr. Mann nominated JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford.

Prior to a vote being taken upon the nominations, the following resolutions were presented to, and unanimously adopted by, the Conference:

Resolved, That the nominations made by this Conference, are not intended as an endorsement of the peculiar views or of the past course of either of the candidates.

Resolved, That the following questions be addressed to the several candidates before this conference, and answers to them respectfully solicited:

1. Are you in favor of maintaining the organization of the Democratic party, as against every other political organization?

2. Will you vote with the majority of the Democratic members of the House, on all questions of organization, and on all political issues?

3. Will you allow your name to be placed on any other than the regular ticket of the Democratic party?

In reply to the above interrogatories, Mr. Cessna submitted the following:

I answer the first question thus—I have never in any way been attached to any other political organization than the Democratic Party, nor have I any idea of being so connected for political purposes, if Providence shall spare my country and its Government—*If the Government is not sustained I consider the future of political organizations as promising but little to us as a people.*

2. I answer, on questions of organization and political issues, I never thought of voting, if elected, except as a Democrat, nor will I, *unless the higher duty of Country, should convince me that my political associates are in error upon some particular question.*

3. I have never offered my name to any other organization, nor has any offer been made to me by any such organization; nor have I any intention so to do.

Sept. 3d, '61 JOHN CESSNA.

On motion, Messrs. Lavan and Cessna were then nominated as the candidates of the Democratic party of the district.

On motion, the proceeding of the Conference were ordered to be published in the Somerset *Democrat* and Bedford *Gazette*.

The Conference then adjourned.

DANIEL WEYAND,
B. F. MEYERS. Sec'y. President.

On Sunday afternoon 450 Rebels attacked the pickets of Col. Geary at Darnstown, Md. The enemy were driven from every house and breastwork they occupied. Eight or ten of them were killed and a number wounded. On our side one was killed. Three companies of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment and two of the 18th Massachusetts comprised our force, all of whom behaved admirably.

NEWS TO US.—The Bedford *Gazette* of last week, says:

An attempt was made one night last week, to mob the office of the Somerset *Democrat*.—The attempt was unsuccessful. To the honor of the law-abiding people of Somerset, the rioters were quelled without any damage having been done.

This verifies the old adage that "you must go abroad if you want news of home." There was no attempt made to mob the *Democrat* office, such a thing was unthought of here, and the announcement will be news indeed to our people. Such unfounded and untruthful reports as these are not only a libel on our community, but calculated to alarm and stir up ill feeling among the people of the loyal States. By the slightest inquiry the editor of the *Gazette* could have satisfied himself of its untruth.—*Somerset Herald.*

☞Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band is the only known remedy for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and the pernicious effects of Mercury, and it is with the greatest satisfaction, as to its merits, that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of the Anti Rheumatic Band.

Sept. 6, 1861.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.–zz

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale, at the late Mansion House of Henry Ickes, dec'd, in Union Township in said County, on

Monday, the 23d day of October,

next, the following real estate, late the property of said Henry Ickes, dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, (being the Mansion tract) situate in said Township of Union, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Berkheimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, dec'd, Conrod Claycomb and others—containing 240 acres, 148 perches, more or less—of which about 120 acres are cleared, thirty acres thereof being meadow, all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a thriving orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are two log houses, a story and a half high, a double log barn and other out buildings. This is a fine stock farm.

Also—a tract of land situate on George's Creek, in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alex. McGregor and others—containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less—of which 50 acres of upland and 20 acres of meadow, are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The land in this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid to her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale—one third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest—to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,
Sept. 20, 1861. Administrators.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY authority of the last will and testament of John Holderbaum, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises in said Township, on Tuesday the 15th day of October, next, the

MANSION PLACE

of said dec'd, containing 150 acres, 40 perches nett measure, of choice land. About 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are meadow and the quantity can be increased to any desirable extent. There are on the premises three springs, said to be unfailing, one of which, can, with little expense be made to supply the house and barn with running water; there are also a well and pump at the door and running water on other parts of the farm. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, smoke house and other out buildings; there is also a small apple orchard on the premises.

This property is about four miles from Bedford, and adjoins lands of Robert Fyan, John S. Ritchey, Jacob Fetter, Henry Beegle and others,—and connected with it, is a small bottom or island at Dunning's creek, containing 2 acres 74 perches, which will be sold at the same time.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, next.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

ADAM H. DIBERT,
JOHN MOWER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Executors.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Bedford, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 10th day of October,

A. D. 1861, the following described Real Estate, situate in the village of Lafayetteville in South Woodberry Township, in said County, late the property of Jacob Teeter, dec'd, viz:

Two lots of ground—one thereof now occupied by George D. Caufman and having thereon erected a two story frame house and kitchen attached, and a good frame stable. On the other there are a blacksmith shop, a number of excellent fruit trees and a well of good water.

TERMS—one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, on the first day of Nov. 1862 and 1863.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
Executor of Jacob Teeter, dec'd.
Sept. 20, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 22d day of October, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Ott, James O. Robinett and others, containing forty acres and allowance, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, about ten acres of meadow, a dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, thereon erected, a well of good water at the door, and a thriving young orchard of choice fruit trees.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M., of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars to be paid at the close of sale, and the balance on the first day of April next, when the deed will be made, and possession given.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Sept. 20, 1861 Adm'r.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of chioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thirifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
Sept. 20, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861 at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

Bedford Rail Road.

PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Directors of the Bedford Rail Road Company, at the office of said company, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 26th day of September, inst., for the graduation and masonry of the first twelve sections of said road. Specifications of the work to be done will be ready for examination on the day of letting.

JOHN P. REED,
Sept. 20, 1861. Sec'ty.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors (elect) of the several Townships and Boroughs are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions &c. By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 20, 1861.–c Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for the session of 1861, have been received, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'ys Office, Sept. 20, 1861.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.
Sept. 13, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

HO! FOR THE WAR!
JACOB REED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres. Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

NOTICE.

I am authorized by the Post Master General, to notify the public that for six days from this date, new postage envelopes and new postage stamps will be exchanged for old ones—after this date all letters with the old stamps will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. KISER,
Post Master, Bedford, Pa.
Sept. 13, 1861.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.
Sept. 6, 1861.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, JOHN J. CESSNA, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (8TH) OCTOBER, 1861, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

Two persons, in connexion with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the Counties of Franklin, Fulton and Somerset, to fill the office of President Judge.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor.

I also hereby make Known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The Electors of the Borough of Bloody Run to meet at the school house in Bloody Run.

The Electors of Broadtop township to meet at the school house in Hopewell.

The Electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said township.

The Electors of Napier Township to meet at the school house no. 10, near the house of James Allison, in said Township.

The Electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school house in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., Innkeeper, in said township.

The Electors of Snake Spring Township to meet at the school house near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the school house No. 4, near David Sparks in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the school house No. 4 near Mowry's Mill in said Township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or Judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district and also; that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, further provides as follows, to-wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless; First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall, make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the 86th of Independence of the United States.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff.
Aug. 30, 1861.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach,* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Langnor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently app al; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:

In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buenavista, on the 24th; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, at Centerville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher; and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school.

A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturday's—(19th and 23d) of Nov. for the *special accomodation* of all those *teachers* who *may fail* to be present at the examination in their respective townships.

No private examinations will be given in the meantime.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.
Sept. 6, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Friday the 11th day of October, next, all that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavinia Imler, dec'd, containing eighty acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, Jos. Riddle and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less.

TERMS:—$800, on the 1st of April, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, 1863, and the bilance 18th June 1864, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April, next.

JOSEPH MILLER,
Sept. 6, 1861. Adm'r.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.
Aug. 30, 1861.

Scrofula, or King's Evil;

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is continued from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis any American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Anick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜
June 28, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

Why do we Fail?—No. 3.

THE FAILURE TO COMMAND RESPECT FROM THE PUPIL.

No teacher, it matters not what may be his literary, or other qualifications, can be successful in promoting the education of the child to any great extent, unless he can command its respect. The teacher should be looked upon by the scholars, as an example for their imitation; and he should possess those traits of character, and his habits should be such, that the natural delicacy of the childrens' minds and the promptings of their simple, but generally correct judgment, shall not lead them to form a bad opinion of, nor to become prejudiced *against* him. He should set such an example as the child will feel proud to imitate. In our schools, where the teachers are employed but four months at a time, and are often changed in their location every year, the impression that they make upon the scholars on the first day, is almost always a sure indication of the success they will meet with during the term. If the teacher be morose and sullen, and shows a disposition to tyrannize and rule his school by exciting a fear of punishment, in the majority of cases he will arouse an opposition that will seriously hinder him in the performance of his work, and detract much from the influence he may have over them.—He will have to spend his time in governing the school; and as no two things can be well done at the same time, he must, necessarily, neglect his teaching. But, on the other hand, let him wear a pleasant countenance, give to each scholar a kind and cheering word, and show them that he is interested, in their behalf, and they will take hold of their studies with animation, feeling it for their own interest; and be willing to favor him by their obedience.—They are governed without realizing it; and, as they have nothing to excite their obstinacy, it lies dormant, causing no trouble; while his mind is undivided; and he can devote his whole time and attention to the recitations. He shows them that he respects their feelings and their wishes, and it is not in the heart of the child to do else than to feel respect for him in return.

But, while a man may possess all the traits of character, necessary to secure the love and the cooperation of the child—and the parent: he may still be addicted to habits that will lessen though they may not entirely destroy their confidence in him. I have heard teachers carelessly remark, that the scholars were not affected by their conduct, if they did use intoxicting drink occasionally, out of the school room; or if they did engage once in a while in amusements of an exceptionable character; or if they did use tobacco, even *in* the school room; but how little are those teachers aware of the influence they are exerting. We all know how ready children are to contract bad habits, the practice of which yields them a temporary pleasure, if they can but justify themselves by citing the example of those whom they look upon as superiors. There may be some reason for believing that those opinions are sincere on the part of tobacco chewing and whiskey drinking teachers, for we know what an effect the use of these filthy and injurious articles has in lowering the standard of refinement, and in contracting the capacity of the mind. Can any *man*, however, suppose that he will be more respected by a child—or a grown person either,—if he be seen reeling through the street, using profane language and unable to take care of himself? Can any one suppose that he is exerting a refining influence upon a scholar, when he has a large pool of tobacco juice by his side in the school room? If he does we pity him for his want of perception and lack of judgment. If the teacher be unmindful of the effect of such a course, let not the *parents*, who have a greater interest in the welfare of their children, be careless in regard to it; and should a teacher be employed by the Directors—as we know there have been,—let them enter an earnest protest against it, and insist upon his removal. The example he may set those children, may lead some of them astray, and entail upon them endless misery and degradation.

Fellow teachers, if you have one particle of respect for your profession, or for your scholars—though you have none for yourselves,—do not offer again to fill such a situation, until you have overcome and forsaken such bad habits as you may possess, whether they be those enumerated, or others. We do not expect that teachers will be faultless—no mortals can be,—but such disgusting habits may and should be entirely avoided. The tobacco chewer and whiskey drinker cannot in their thoughtful moments respect themselves, nor will they command respect from others.

The teacher must be very cautious as to his conduct. In many respects he occupies a very unenviable position, for the eyes of both pupil and parent are upon him, ready to see and magnify every petty fault; and if he fails in this one particular (in commanding their respect,) his labors will be for naught.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace;

And Whereas, It is fit and becoming in all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action;

And Whereas, When our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals to humble ourselves before him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored to all its original excellence:—Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next, as the day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families, to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD Secretary of State.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $1,00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.–tf

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall, Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.–zz

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—
This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—
Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.
To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.
Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things*. In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1. instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day*.

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year*. Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches,	$6	per quarter.
" and Classics,	$7,50	
Drawing, (Permptory)	$1	
French,	$2	

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing, French, German,	$5,00 each, per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting,	$5,00 for 12 lessons.
Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.	

JOHN LYON, Principal.
Aug. 9, 1861.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

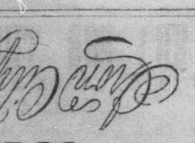
WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps,
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.



$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of
$2000,00 per Annum,
immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.
☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.
For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM. Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.
Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.
That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.
$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.
Students prepared for the highest classes in College.
For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also
Carding and Fulling,
for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.
☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.–z

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Aug. 9, 1861.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.
Having a Normal Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves before the commencement of the Winter Schools. The late standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.
Bedford Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Segars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.
All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.
The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.–tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this
NEW ENTERPRISE,
Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail
A PREMIUM CATALOGUE
Containing
OUR INDUCEMENTS,
Which afford
A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY
without risk, together with
FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!
To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to
GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

TELEGRAPHIC
LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.
Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of
FANCY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.
all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.